

PES UNIVERSITY

(Established under Karnataka Act No. 16 of 2013) 100 Ft. Road, BSK III Stage, Bengaluru – 560 085 DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING SESSION: AUG-DEC 2020

Course Title: Algorithms for Information Retrieval						
Course code: UE17CS412						
Semester: VII sem	Section: A/E/G	Team Id:10				
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ASSIGNMENT REPORT

Problem Statement

- Build a search engine for Environmental News NLP archive.
- Built a corpus for archive with at least 417 documents
- Provide support for querying documents including:
 - o Simple query
 - o Phrase query
 - o Wildcard query
- Provision for comparing the built IR system with state of the art search systems such as Elastic search (ES) or Apache Solr.

Description

We have taken a BTree approach to store the index files for the IR system. We store these precomputed indexes as a .pickle file as they are represented as a HashMap. We have a total of 417 index files being generated. These indexes are positional in nature so as to provide support to phrase queries. Further we also generate a bigram index for the corpus to perform wildcard queries. These indexes also store additional information to help compute the TF-IDF score which is necessary for ranking the documents. The simple query is a mere combination of the retrieve and intersection algorithm. The positional query has a postfilter step to make sure the terms occur in the sequence. The wildcard query too has a postfilter to remove the false positives.

Elastic search too was set up in a similar manner by configuring the mappings for the index. 417 indexes were created to simulate the storage pattern as our IR system, the scoring function used was TF-IDF.

We have written a script to compare ES and our IR system when we retrieve documents from all the indexes. The brief summary is mentioned below.

Code Snippets and Output

1. Index Construction

a. Code Snippet

```
for pos in range(len(listOfWords)):
    lemWord = listOfWords[pos]

if(lemWord.isalnum()):
    if(invertedIndex.has_key(lemWord)):|
        if(docId not in invertedIndex[lemWord][1]):
            invertedIndex[lemWord][1][docId] = [1,[pos]]
            invertedIndex[lemWord][0] += 1
        else:
            invertedIndex[lemWord][1][docId][1].append(pos)
            invertedIndex[lemWord][1][docId][0] += 1
        else:
            postingListElement = [1, {docId : [ 1, [pos]]}]
            invertedIndex.insert(lemWord, postingListElement)
```

2. Simple Query

a. Code Snippet

b. Output:

Search Phrase

```
{
    "query":
    {
        "mode":1,
        "search": ["greenhouse","gas"],
        "top":5
    }
}
```

Search on all files

FScore: 0.888888888888889

```
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```

3. Phrase Query

a. Code Snippet

b. Output

Search Phrase

```
{
    "query":
    {
        "mode":1,
        "must" : "I do believe in climate change",
        "top":5
    }
}
```

• Search Result on all Files

```
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4. Wildcard Query

a. Code Snippet

```
def generateBiGramsForQuery(query):
    query = splitQuery("$"+query+"$")
   toReturn = []
    for i in range(len(query)):
       bigramKey = list(bigrams(list(pad_sequence(query[i],n=2))))
       toReturn.extend(bigramKey)
    return toReturn
def getBiGrams(bigramIndex, listOfBigrams):
    toRet = []
    for bigram in listOfBigrams:
       toRet.append(bigramIndex.get(bigram))
    return toRet
def intersectionBiGrams(possibleWords):
    possibleWords = sorted(possibleWords, key= lambda x:len(x))
    return(list(reduce(lambda x,y: set(x) & set(y), possibleWords)))
def postFilter(regex, listOfCandi):
   regex = regex.replace("", ".")
    return list(filter(lambda x : re.search(regex, x), listOfCandi))
def wordRetrieval(query, bigramIndex):
   biGramsForQuery = generateBiGramsForQuery(query)
    if(biGramsForQuery):
       biGramLists = getBiGrams(bigramIndex,biGramsForQuery)
        words = intersectionBiGrams(biGramLists)
       filterWords = postFilter(query,words)
       return(filterWords)
    return([])
```

b. Output

Search Phrase

```
{
    "query":
    {
        "mode":1,
        "wildcard" : "re",
        "top":5
    }
}
```

Search Results

```
**SPECANAMEN** NUMBERS TY/AIR/InformationRetrieval/src (main)

**Spython queryOrlore.py
operation took: 6.543658018112183

**"a80": {
    "docklame": "BBCNEWS.201905_489",
    "score": 6,
    "document": {
    "URL": "Intep://archive.org/details/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live#start/1199/end/1234",
    "NatchOateTime": "5/10/2019_10:20:14",
    "Station: "BBCNEWS.70000.Live",
    "TAPreviouRhumb": "BBCNEWS.70000.Live.",
    "TAPREVIOUR THAT TO REVERSE, 20190510_100000.BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000.BBC_Newsroom_Live.thumbs/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000.BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000.BBC_Newsroom_Live.thumbs/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000.BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000.BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000.BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000.BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000.BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000.BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000.BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000.BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live/BBCNEWS_20190510_100000_BBC_Newsroom_Live
```

Interpretation of efficiency

- We see that when we are retrieving for a single file we fetch the documents fetched by ES.
- When we are querying over all the indexes we can observe about 70% accuracy which increases as the K value increases. This is mostly because we are not performing normalization in our IR system.
- The key difference and the most important one is the query response time. ES responds in about 50ms whereas our IR system takes 4-5 seconds for a query on all the indexes.

K	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-score	Time (ES)	Time (IR)
5	0.8	1	0.8	0.8889	1.778	9.713
25	0.72	1	0.72	0.83	2.134	11.292
50	0.62	1	0.62	0.765	4.408	9.587
100	0.62	1	0.62	0.765	2.730	10.011

Learning Outcome

- This assignment exposed us to real world search engines like ElasticSearch.
- We also learnt how to implement the learnt algorithms in practical applications.
- We were introduced to various libraries and methodologies which would otherwise not be explored
- The efficiency comparison also showcased how important optimization is.

Name and Signature of the Faculty